## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Pope Plus the Ninth in the American College in Rome.

Church Progress in America Stated by His Holiness.

Territorial Consolidation and the Church in South Germany.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR

The Allied Forces Homeward

Bound. ROME.

Pope Plus IX. in the American College-His Holises Colebrates Mass-Breakfast with the Students and a Distinguished Party-Church Progress and Its Opponents in th

ROME. Jan. 30, 1870. His Holiness Pope Pius IX. delivered a sermon in the American College after the celebration of mass

proceeded to the great hall of the college building where he subsequently breakfasted with the students and a number of visitors from America, including very many ladies, who had been honored with invi tations by the Prefect to be present and meet the

After a very pleasing reunion the Pope expressed the great gratification which he felt, rsonally and as chief bishop, at the progress of the Datholic Church in America. He declared that the erritory of the United States of America presented a republican people full of intelligence and fond of the practice and guide of virtue, and asserted that existed on the American Continent applied only to anated from a class of licentious infidel revoutionists who are just as dangerous to the cause law and order in the United States as they are in

Death of an Ex-Italian Potentate. ROME, Jan. 30, 1870. The ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany, Leopold II., died erday, aged seventy-three years.

SPAIN.

Army Review in Madrid.

MADRID, Jan. 30, 1870. Orders have been issued for a grand review to-morrow of all the troops in and around the capt tal. As the weather is very unfavorable for a mili tary display the announcement causes surprise, and the motives of the military authorities are called in

FRANCE.

Postal Communication with the United States PARIS, Jan. 30, 1870. The American residents of Paris have signed a petition to Minister Washburne, requested him to do all in his power to hasten the completion of a ory postal treaty between France and the

Organization of a Company in Paris for the Construction of a Canal Across the Isthmus of Darlen.

PARIS, Jan. 30, 1870. The organization of the new company for the canalization of the Isthmus of Darier was completed last evening and the capital Four French bankers and a dozen [American capitalists are at the head of it. Such are the powerful combinations existing that concessions from the Isthmus government will be secured. The company wait the report of the United States exploring expedition to go to work.

GERMANY.

The Church and Consolidation Questions.

In the Bavarian House of Deputies yesterday Prince Hohenlohe declared he would defend the ent from the influence of the nitrag

He pronounced the Confederacy of the South German States a phantom, but objected to union with the Confederation of the North.

ENGLAND.

Mexican Mining and Corporation "Puffs"-Death of a Colonial Official-Eric Railroad LONDON. Jan. 80: 1870.

The case of Jecker vs. the English Crédit Foncie is now on trial in Chancery. The suit is brought for the non-payment of advances promised by the defendants to a Mexican mining company. The plaintiff claims damages to the amount of £500,000

Sunday papers urge the Erie shareholders have their shares stamped before Monday night. Ex-Governor Darling, of Victoria, is dead.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Allied Army Homeward Bound.

The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. The Argentine troops had returned from Paraguas to their homes, and the Brazilian volunteers were expected to arrive in a few days at Rio.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Large Fire at Holyoke-Less \$125,000-Insurance \$50,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 30, 1870. Exchange and Hutchins' plocks, two large for story buildings, at Holyoke, were destroyed by fire early this morning. The fire caught in a clothing store. Eleven merchants, five doctors, two dentists, a photographer and other occupants were burned out. The total loas is \$125,000; total insurance \$50,600. The principal losers are Craft, Elisworth & Co., proprietors of Exchange block, \$40,000; insurance, \$12,000. C. A. Corson, boots and shoes, \$5,000; fully insured. Miller & Co., clothiers, \$7,000; fully insured. A strong wind was slowing at the time, and many other buildings would have been destroyed but for the timely arrival of the Henry Gray steamer from this city, which was sent up on a appecial train. store. Eleven merchants, five doctors, two dentists

HAVANA MARKETS.

Bugar—All qualities slightly declined; buyers demand a reduction; exported during the week from Havans and Matanzas, 29,000 boxes, 18,200 hhds.; stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 187,000 boxes, 16,000 hhds.; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch standard dull at 7% a 8% reals per arrobe; Nos. 15 to 20 dull at 9 a 51 reals. Molasses sugar declining; saies at 6% a 6% reals. Molasses sugar declining; saies at 6% a 6% reals. Molasses declining; small business done.

Lard dull. Flour declining; saies at \$9 a \$9 75. Butter dull. Tailow firmer. Bacon flat at 15c. a 19c. Honey firm at 4% a 4% reals per gallon. Wax—Yellow active at \$1 75a 8a 25 per arrobe; white dull at \$11 25. Petroleum heavy and active; in bbis., 3% reals; in tina, 3% reals. Hams declining and unsetted; common saited, 20c.; sugar cured, 20c. a 20% C. Lumber—The market is supplied yellow pine, \$25 50 per M.; white pine, \$24 50 per M. Snooks—The market is supplied with box. Freights—To the United States declining; to Europe steady.

Exchange on London, 11% a 11% per cent premium; on Paris, 1% a 1 per cent discount; on the United States, sixty days' sight, in gold, par a % premium; short sight, 2% a 3 per cent premium; short sight, 26 a 26 per cent discount.

CUBA.

One of the New Spanish Gunboats Wreck The American Tug Lloyd Aspinwall Selzed by Mistake—Arrival of Another Instalment

Mistake—Att.
the Mesquite Fleet.
HAVANA, Jan. 30, 1870. The new Spanish gunboat No. 3 ran ashore on the Colorado Reefs and is a complete loss. Her crew have arrived at this port.

The steamer lately captured off Nuevitas by a Spanish man-of-war, was brought to this city to-day. It turns out that she is the American tug Lloyd Aspinwall, now in the Haytien service, and was carrying despatches to the Consul General of the United States at Havana and the adniral commanding the United States navy in West India waters. An investigation is in progress, and the ting will probably be released to-morrow. The second lot of Spanish gunboats built at New

York have arrived at this Island. Twelve of them entered this harbor this morning, and the thirte has arrived at Cardenas. They experienced a very heavy storm on the Florida coast.

MEXICO.

The State of San Luis Potesi Proclaimed Independent. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29, 1870.

Mexican advices received via Colima are to the following effects-

A pronunciamento was issued in San Luis Potos on the 30th of December, declaring the independence of the State on the ground of repeated violations of the national constitution by President Juarez. The proclamation was numerously signed by leading military officers and thizens, and was received with great favor by all classes.

GEORGE PEABODY.

Portland Full of Visitors-The Remains at the City Hall-Reference to the Illustrious Dead in the Churches Yesterday.

PORTLAND, Jan. 80, 1870. The city is now filled with people from all section of the country, who have come hither to attend the basequies of the late George Peabody during the two succeeding days. Nearly all the Eastern and Middle States are represented and the early train to-morrow will bring large acquisitions from more distant points The remains have reposed quietly to-day in the City Hall, guarded by a detachment of the State militia To morrow morning the portals of the edifice will be thrown open and the thousands assembled will pass in and by their presence pay a just tribute to the memory of the illustrious philanthropist. Curious crowds have lingered around the hallowed spot all day long, with the vain hope that the arrangements would be so modified as to allow them to enter and view the elaborate emblems of mourning therein displayed. But the authorities have rigidly adhered to their original programme, and the masses will have o reserve until to-morrow their expressions of sorrow. Touching and appropriate allusion was made to the great international bereavement in the various churches to-day, but there were no special dis courses. Some of the sanctuaries were elaborately decorated in mourning, and everywhere there were evidences of sorrow, scarcely less conspicuous than those which were displayed upon the occasion of the death of President Lincoln.

The Closing Ceremonies on Saturday-Departure of the Maine Legislature.

PORTLAND, Jan. 30, 1870. After the procession retired on Saturday the hall A fine bust of Mr. Peabody was placed at the food of the coffin. A line of sentinels was drawn across the hall, with one on each corner of the catafaique, resting motionless upon his reversed musket, and an unceasing stream of people moved slowly through the hall.

The ship-of-war Benicia arrived Saturday just as the naval display was closing.

The Legislature returned in a special train to Augusta Saturday evening.

THE PACIFC COAST.

Another Accident on the Union Pacific Railroad-Saspension of Work in the Mare Island Navy Yard-New Gold Discoveries in Lower California-Earthquake in Vir ginia City-Compromise of the Belge-McCop-

NAN PRANCISCO, Jan. 80, 1870. P. Herrero, of this city, has been appointed Con sul General of Nicaragua for the Pacific coast. An accident happened yesterday evening on the Pacific Railroad, east of Ogden, to a train going West. Three passengers are reported killed. Five cars were smashed. No further particulars have been received.

Work in the Mare Island Navy Yard was suspended vesterday in accordance with instructions from Washington. About 1,200 men were discharged. The cause of the suspension is unknown, there being plenty of work for 2,000 men, and no tack of funds.

being plenty of work for 2,000 men, and no lack of funds.

The State Senate has passed a biff expunging from the journal the judgment against James H. Hardy, a District Judge, who was convicted of high crimes and misdemeanors, May 14, 1892.

The jury in the case of the Mayor of Los Angeles, who was indicted for malreasance in office, have returned a verdict of guilty. The result created considerable excitement in Los Angeles, as a councilman has been indicted on the same grounds. A motion for a new trial was granted, and the defendant moved for a change of venue.

It is reported that rich gold discoveries have been made in Lower California, which have caused considerable excitement in San Diego.

A heavy shock of cartiquake was felt at Virginia City, in Nevada, yesterday. No damage has been reported.

City, in Nevada, yesterday. No damage has been reported.

The new Sunday law goes into effect to-day. Many theatrical amusements are advertised.

The Beige and McCoppin imbroglic has been settled. Mr. McCoppin has spologized and acknowledged that he insuited Mr. Beige under a misapprehension of facts.

A company has been organized in California to run a line of steamers between San Francisco and Central American ports. The first steamer, the screw Princé Alfred, is advertised to sail on the 2sth of February.

The Woman's Suffrage Convention of California has formed a State association, which has elected Mrs. Haskell, of Petaluma, president. The first annual meeting will be held on the fourth Monday in January, 1871.

The Virginia and Truckee Railroad, of California, has been completed, and a locomotive has entered Virginia City.

THE HERALD IN CONNECTICUT.

[From the Birmingham (Conn.) Transcript, Jan. 28.] THE NEW YORK HERALD .- There is but a single opinion the country over as to the HERALD's wonderful ability as a newspaper, its quick discernment of popular necessity and the very large and libera method of its conduct. Its expenditure is princely, its talent great, and though we often dissent from its policy, we yet as a newspaper deem it the first in

STABBING AFFRAY IN THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

At nine o'clock last night a quarrel took place in the lager beer saloon of Christopher Supes, No. 503 West Forty-third street, by the grace of Captain principals were Louis Kissinger and William Koch, who fought for some time, the result being a severe wound in Kessinger's head, inflicted by Roch, who escaped. Police Surgeon Waterman was called and dressed the wound of Kessinger, which is not likely to prove fatal. The wounded man was taken to his home, No. 502 West Forty-third street.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Every assize court in France has three men attached to the guillotine—"Monsieur" and two assistants. The united salaries are about \$1,000. On an average there are thirty-seven capital punisa-ments annually; therefore every head that falls upon the scaffold costs, more or less, \$2,432.

An architect of Lille, France, had a dispute with some masons in his nouse and endeavored to settle it by shooting his contractor. The prisoner stands charged with wilful murder.

An attempt was recently made in Brussels to sup port Rochefort's action in Paris, but the lew indi viduals who paraded the streets had to retire in shame, as they were hissed by the trades people. The number of emigrants that passed bytes. The number of emigrants that passed through Hamburg during 1869, en route for America, was 47,087. For the same period the returns from Christians show 12,371 emigrants, with an aggregate capital of \$163,000.

capital of \$163,000.

Returns of the Zollverein show that in 1868 there were 70,848 morgens of land allotted to the cultivation of tobacco, yielding in all 530,303 centners, and showing a decrease of twenty per cent on the average of the former five years.

The tea merchants in England propose to get their supplies via San Francisco and the Pacific Railroad, so as to prevent any loss of flavor through too great a change of temperature in the transit.

WASHINGTON.

Murmurs Against the Repeal of the Franking Privilege.

Arrival of Revels, the Colored Senator.

Revision of the New Tariff Bill in Committee.

> WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1870. The New Tariff Bill.

The Tariff bill will probably be reported to the House on Tuesday. It is about finished and would be reported to-morrow but for the litness of General Schenck, who was anxious to revise some portion of it. The bill will be reported and taken in charge by Samuel Hooper, the second member of the committee, as General Schenck, the chairman, will immediately turn his attention to the revision of the Internal Revenue bill. The most important changes in the bill are the reductions on tes, coffee, sugars, spices and pig iron, and the enlargement of the free list. Tes is reduced from twenty-five to twenty cents on the pound, coffee from five to four and apices from three to five hundred per cent ad valorem. This will leave the duty on spices about what it was before the war. Pig iron is reduced from nine to seven dollars a ton. The committee has placed on the free list a large number of articles, chiefly the products of tropical climates, none of which can be raised in this country, and all of which enter largely into our manufacturing industry. The ad valorer system, the committee ascertained, operated injuriously to our merchants. They have therefore provided for its abolition, and substituted spec duties on imported goods. There was a sharp contest on coal, the New England men joining with the rest to get free coal. The protectionists, however, compromised on this by consenting to allow anthracite to be put on the free list-a concession which did not injure them, as the amount of anthracite imported is very small, and cannot come into competition with Pennsylvania. The average reduction on raw sugar is from twenty-five to thirty per cent, and proportionately on the higher grades. The bill will meet with considerable opposition in the House, because while there is an apparent reduction in some things the tariff list taken as a whole is advanced from thirty to forty per cent. At least that is what the democratic members say of it, and the tariff men say it is the best bill they have had for years.

General Logan's Army Bill. The army officers are getting up quite a lobby to defeat action on General Logan's bill to reduce the number of officers and to fix the pay of the army. The number mustered out, should the bill pass, will be quite large, and no person can tell exactly who will be discharged and who retained. The reducing of the pay is also obnoxious to jarmy officers, and it is said petitions will be sent to Congress setting forth that on the present pay and allowances the officers cannot do more than maintain themselves and if there is to be a reduction they will be forced their minds to the provisions of the bill, and General Logan is determined to push it through the House on the war cry of "economy." He is prepared to show that it will be a saving of several million dollars a year to the Treasury and no detriment to the public service.

The Air Line Railroad.

At its meeting to-morrow the Committee on Railways and Canals will resume consideration of the air line road from Washington to New York. The first question to be settled is the right of the federal government under the constitution to go into States and construct or grant franchises for the construction of public works. Several parties interested in the matter are here to go before the committee and make arguments for and against the bill.

The Franking Privilege-The Other Side. For the past few weeks Congress has been besleged with petitions asking the abolition of the franking privilege. Under the pressure of this popular clamor the House of Representatives passed a sweeping bill, without any deliberation whatever. The House bill fixes the time to take effect July 30, 1870. There is some talk in the Senate of putting the bill through with an amendment to take effect immediately, and thus send it back to the House. The people appear to have gone into this matter blindly, and now that a bill has partly ered that the privilege is not so much of an abuse after all. Country newspapers have already set up a howl. The national lawmakers are already by letters on the other side of the nnoyed Should the present bill be passed the business of the government would be simos entirely suspended, as there is no provision for postage stamps. Some of the bureaus of the Treasury Department alone mail one thousand letters day. If the law goes into effect, and no other arrangements are made for the transmission of government mail matter, the departments will drop their letters into the Post Office without stamps The Postmaster General will then be able to solve the difficulty in his own way.

An Address by Dr. Draper.

J. W. Draper, LL. D., of the University of the city of New York, is to deliver an address in Washington on Monday evening, before the American Union Academy of Literature, Science and Art. re cently established in this city. The President of the United States and family, together with statesmen divines and distinguished literary gentlemen and ladles, will be present. Dr. Draper is the president of the Academy.

The President Auxious About the Samana Bay

Treaty.

But little is said about the ratification of the treaties for the lease of Samana and the annexation of St. Domingo. The President, however, is very anxious that these measures should be consummated. Although his administration had nothing to do with the treaty for the acquisition of the island of St. Thomas, he recently expressed himsel to friends to the effect that he considered the United States had so committed themselves to the measure that they cannot resire from it with credit.

Banks Discontinued as Public Depositories The Ninth National Bank of New York and the Central National Bank of Boonville, Mo., have, at their own request, been discontinued as financial agents of the government and depositories of public

moneys. Proposition to Keep Open the Mouth of the

Mississippi River.
Colonel Louis Wolfley, of New Orleans, was before the Committee on Commerce of the House recently, and after giving some information regarding the mouth of the Mississippi river, submitted a proposition for seeping it open. The matter was referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Representatives Sheldon and Sawyer. The information and propofresh water currents causes rapid deposits, which the counter currents retain stationary. The action of gases below the river's bed are constantly forcing lough clay upward. Mr. Wolfley offers the following proposition, with security for its faithful performance:-For opening Pass l'Outre, \$250,000, and keeping it open, \$100,000 a yaar; opening the Southwest Pass \$50,000; keeping it open, \$125,000 a year; opening both passes, \$500,000; keeping them open, \$175,000 a year; with channels 150 feet wide by twenty feet draught, commencing the work within four months and finishing it within a year after the contract: payment to be made after the work is done, to the satisfaction of inspectors appointed by the government. The War Departmen estimate is \$375,000 for this year, and for both passes preliminary sum of \$800,000 for boats and machinery, and \$200,000 yearly thereafter. The New Orleans Chamber of Commerce has endorsed and called upon the chambers of commerce of Western cities generally to endorse Woldey's proposition and the machines to be used. Mr. Wolfley urged upon the committee that the contract and necessary ap-propriations should be made, whether his offer was

accepted or not, as a few months of inaction ren-ders all past labor useless, owing to the obstructing clauses above mentioned. Colonel Wolfer, on the conclusion of his proposition, says:-"All interests in the great valley of the Mississippi should urge upon Congress the necessity of permanent and HIS MOVEMENTS YESTERDAY. speedy relief most consistent with e

Sales of Gold by the Treasury Department Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell one million of gold each week during the month of February. and to purchase one million of bonds on each alter nate week on account of the sinking fund.

The Project of Moving the Capital. The principal agent in the capital-moving scheme in the interest of St. Louis citizens has reappeared in Washington, and is active in the prosecution o his business. One of the most effectual measures for the Congressional inauguration of the measure is considered to be the denial of appropriations for public buildings, either in their erection or improvenent of public buildings. While this effort to remove the capital is in progress some of our most in ential citizens are endeavoring to procure from Congress a better and more efficient District of Columbia government, with power to make such ubite improvements as are demanded by travel and commerce. The subject of procuring school lands is also agitated. While other Territories as well as States have thus been favored the District of Columbia not only supports its own schools, but educates children of sojourners, who pay no taxes toward

Calendar of the House of Representatives.

The calendar of the House of Representatives shows that during the present session 985 bills have been introduced in that body and thirty or forty joint resolutions. The Senate calendar exhibits a

proportionate number of buls. Cases Before the Court of Claims. Several thousand cases are pending before the Court of Claims in connection with extra pay of moers of the government. They are of such a character that the decision in several of them will settle all the others. There are many cotton cases before the Court and the Treasury Department, involving millions of dollars. Arrival of the Colored Senutor from Mis-

Senator elect Revels, of Mississippi, has arrived n this city and is the guest of George T. Downing. Reduction of Postage to the Netherlands. The following notice to postmasters and the pub

lic has just been issued :-

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAIL,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1870.
An additional postal convention has been concluded between the United States and the Netherlands reducing 'he rate of international letter postage on letters exchanged in closed mails via England, from litteen to ten cents per single rate of fifteen grammes, half-ounce or under, prepayment optional, to take effect February 1, 1870. The rates of postage, conditions of payment &c. on newsopaional, to take elect February 1, 1870. The rates of postage, conditions of payment, &c., on newspapers, books, packets, and samples of merchandise remain unchanged. Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly, on and after February 1, 1870.

By order of the Postmaster Ganeral.

By order of the Postmaster General,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFORD,
Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

## THE INDIANS.

Colonel Baker's Victory Over the Pigeons Indians-One Hundred and Seventythree Indians Killed-Particulars of the Massacre of the Buck Surveying Party.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30, 1870. The following despatch, containing the details of the victory of Colonel Baker over the Pigeons Indi ans, was telegraphed to General Sherman last night by Lieutenant General Sheridan from these head-

quarters:—
I have the honor to transmit the following despatch, forwarded by General Hancock from General De Trobriand as further information on the subject of my despatch this morning. The expedition was a complete success. Colonel Baker has just returned, having killed 173 Pigeons, destroyed forty-four lodges, with all their winter supplies, robes. Ac., and captured over 300 horses. The Bloods turned over all the horses taken from the white people which were in their possession. Most of the murderers and marauders of last summer are killed. Pa and Mountain Chief becaped with a few world on the coloners, leaving everything but the horses they were on. Our loss is one man killed and a man accidentally wounded by falling off his horse.

Further Particulars of the Massacre of the Buck Surveying Party-Pawnee Killer Tells the Whole Story.

[Correspondence of the Omaha Heraid.] WHETSTONE AGENCY, D. T., Jan. 18, 1870. Since my letter of last week i have met and taiked with "Pawnes Killer" and gained the following facts concerning the massacre of a surveying party near the Republican river some time ago: The viliage of "Pawnee Killer" and "Whetatone" was crossing the ridge (immediately south of the mouth of Red Wilson creek), intending to camp on Beaver creek, ten miles distant, when they discov-ered a party of six white men with a team or teams. Beaver creek, ten miles distant, when they discovered a party of six white men with a team or teams, a charge was at once made, in which three Indians were killed. The whites then gained the timber on Beaver creek, where they determined to make a stand, and the indians in the meantime had increased their force to near 200 warriors. Frequent and desperate charges were made on the party during the entire afternoon, and about sundown the last of the six was killed and scalped. "Pawnee Killer" led the fight in person. He claims that the whites were very brave and many of his warriors were wounded. The three Indians killed were buried in trees on the south side of the Republican, just above the mouth of Red Willow creek. There is a pocket or memorandum book here in the hands of Indians bearing the name of Vincent F. Brown. This man was from Lincoln, Neb., and had considerable money on his person when he was killed. There is also a report among the indians that there are twelve whites in the party and that six of them escaped. This is hardly creditable. The savages are exuitant over the capture of a large amount of ammunition in this fight.

Reports from the Cheyenne and Grand river agencies are not favorable.

night.

Reports from the Cheyenne and Grand river agencies are not favorable.

Spotted Tail is endeavoring to have a reservation set apart for him at Butte Cashs, on White river, 180 miles west of Fort Randail.

The hair breeds are working arduously to get the Black Hills for a reservation. This is a good thing, as it is perfectly useless to the Indians and too rich a country to lie unoccupied any longer.

The Black Hills are 200 miles west of Fort Randail, and are 160 miles square, and this is undoubtedly the richest gold bearing country in the world.

Twenty-five soldiers are now stationed at this agency for the protection of government property. There are 6,000 Indians in the vicinity. Very recent arrivals of Indians from the Min-nie-ka-jo and Unk-pa-pa Sioux report them encamped at the mouth of Powder river. Parties from the Red River of the North had visited their encampments and distributed presents in the shape of guns and ammunition. From the description of these strange people I judge them to be English or Scotch.

The Indians were informed by them that the "Long Knives" (Americaus) intended to overrun their country with troops in the spring and advised them to prepare themselves, offering assistance in the way of arms.

Ten chiefs or braves accompanied these white men north for the purpose of holding a council, and were to have been gone two months.

A terrific anow storm has been raging for the past twenty-lour hours. Snow is drifted in places to the depth of twenty feet.

Another Pawnee Raid.

Another Pawnee Raid.

[From the Omaha Republican, Jan. 25.]
Our reporter met and conversed on yesterday with a gentleman just from the Pawnee country, from whom he gathered the following particulars of another Pawnee râid:—

Some two weeks ago about thirty braves sallied forth on a hunting and war expedition, the former for bursalo, the ister against the Sioux Indians, a branch band of the notorious Red Cloud. After a week's absence a portion of the braves returned, well laden with game. The balance of the party were not heard from until Tuesday last. Our informant says he was present at an interview with one of the Pawnee chiefs with Mr. James Bowman, of Fremont, the well known interpreter of the latter tribe.

tribe.

Mr. Bowman states that the chief informed him that the scouts made a raid on the Southern Stoux, killed several of their men, and escaped with several of their ponies.

On their return to camp, about eight miles from Lone Tree station, they were overtaken by the terri-Lone Tree station, they were overtaken by the terri-ble storm of Sunday, the 18th, and all perished within a day's march of home. The bodies of the Indians, their own and the stolen animals were found by runners sent out by the head chief.

THE CHICAGO GRAIN ELEVATORS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30, 1870. It is understood that the grain elevator companies in this city refuse to come to any practicable arrangement with the Board of Trade for a registration of the warehouse receipts. It is said that their reply is in substance that an agreement to the pro-posed plan of registration, making receipts not negotiable until registered, would be equivalent to acknowledging that they are dishonest. PRINCE ARTHUR.

Devotional Exercises at Trin-

How the Multitude Behaved.

ity Church.

ON THE AVENUE.

The presence of the seventh child of Queen Victoria in this city suggests some singular coincidences relating to the figure seven; but Prince Arthur, merely as being indicated by the talismanto number in the royal pedigree, is not the most wonderful circumstance of his career. Prince Arthur of this day had a counterpart in Prince Arthur of another day, and of the sword. But his koyal Highness adds to this achievement the ablify also to subdue the female pear to the close-grained visages that science tells us will dominate the new creation as fabulous as those conquests which historians instruct us to re gard as dubious respecting the first Arthur.

Arthur II., the seventh child, entered this "New Jerusalem" on the seventh day of the week in the year eighteen hundred and seven-ty. Britain is the land of the Heptarchy, of the seven Saxon kings of his own blood, and they were wise and pursuant rulers; and it was about their chivairous age that bold cavaliers set out, moved by the spirit of the Heptateuch, toward the Old Jerusalem. To-day, however, Prince Arthur could have no voice on the seven hills of the Eternal City, whence the colonists of his princely domain once came; but he is now a warrior, and as he reached twenty-one and each suc ceeding multiple of seven he will pass through must work his transitions to the septaugenarian; but before he has completed this allotted time he may have to raise his sword and empty the seven vials of his wrath upon his foes. At any rate he is Arthur IL, and is worthy to succeed Arthur L, who has left an iterregnum of over a thousand years.

Prince Arthur was at home yesterday—in the Church of England—though also in the city of New York. He visited Trinity to hear preaching, not withstanding he has a British minister in his suite. At an early hour he rose, and soon afterward partook of a rich and substantial English breakfast, and after attending to the usual morning diversions, such as reading the HERALD, he entered his car riage with his party and drove down Broadway to the most famous of American ecclesiastical edifices.

was as beautiful as a May day. The temperature was very mild and agreeable, the sky was clear, colored with a deep blue, and seemed to hold over winter the mantle of a Southern summer, where the atmosphere is pure and the breezes gentle and invigorating. The streets and pavements were dry. The sun shone with sparkling, yet not too intense, brilliancy, and the sonorous chimes rang out on the morning air. There was an easygoing and gentle quiet pervading everywhere. It was the day of recreation; the day, too, of display of costly fabrics, of rich tollets, of immaculate persons. When the Prince

too, of display of costly fabrics, of rich toilets, of immaculate persons. When the Prince ENTRIED HIS OFIN BAROUGHE the private dwellings had begun their outpouring toward the churches. The avenue had begun to look gay; yet to unite its lively appearance with the strange solemnity that the multitude feels just before submitting to a sermon, but which, strange to say, leaves with the benediction—the ecclesiastical order to drop misplaced sanctity. Whether his Royal Highness withessed these peculiarities or not is unknown to any but his own mind; but as he passed

ALONG THE THOROUGHPARE his keen countenance seemed to express many things, which indicated, after all, that princes have the same impressions as those who are not princes. Along the greatest of American thoroughfares the Prince observed many things which attracted his attention and suggested the striking contrast between Broadway and Regent street, or the Strand or Fleet or Oxford street. Arrived at the door of the church, the occupants of the carriage alignted and passed toward the interior of the church. At this moment the organ played

and passed toward the interior of the church. At this moment the organ played "900 NAVE THE QUEEN," and the Prince with his party moved forward to the second pew on the leit hand side of the middle alsie, the same as occupied by the Prince of Wales upon his visit to this country more than ten years ago. His Royal Highness chose the inner end of the slip, but whether because there were some attractive young ladies in that direction patient observation failed to disclose. Parifolic strains now poured from the vast wind instrument, THE MASSIVE CADENCES of that grandest of all English airs vibrated beneath

or that grandest of all English airs vibrated beneath the vast arches of the church, the congregation was thrilled, and the deep solemnity of performing a na-tional anthem under the sanction of religion, sur-rounded with its stately ceremonies, its dignified robes, its tapers, its vessels and its interpretors, added to the occasion a deeper significance than it might otherwise have had and filled every one with the feeling that the movement was timely and appro-

might otherwise have had and filled every one with
the feeling that the movement was timely and appropriate. Of course, Arthur was now

RIDDLED WITH DEVOURING GLANCES.

Nobody could neglect to inspect his manly face,
to take an inventory of his wardrobe, or count the
hairs upon his head. He was measured in a physical way by the ladies. They looked at his fresh and
truly English complexion. They surveyed his side
whiskers, and wondered at the latent energy of
their growth. People remarked upon his personal
attractions, and it was fast whispered that "Prince
Arthur is a right good-looking gentleman"—a fact
which is very patent. His Royal Highness, in truth,
is the nearest approach to the late Prince Consort
of any of his family, and has many of his distinguished qualities of mind and heart. It should be
said that

THE CONGREGATION AT FRINKEY

guished qualities of mind and heart. It should be said that

THE CONGREGATION AT TRINITY
was very well behaved, and every one, as far as is known, was as decorous as could be expected under the extreme provocation. Still there was that tendency to stare, to subject the Prince to microscopic examination, and to make an ordinary mortal decompose with embarrassment, carried on by general consent, as a necessity of to-day's etiquette, and the vast congregation seemed to be formed into a joint stock company, where it was evident that the issues of certificates had been very nnequal; though those "Iwant-to-say-I-have-seen-him" people preponder-ated. Immediately in the rear of the Prince the eyas seemed to be nailed to the cranium of his Royal Highness, and clinched on the other side. Now, if this were true in every sense besides the metaphorical interpretation, of course it would be a marvel, a miracle of nature. It would be

A SINGULAR SIGHT
to witness the organs of sight themselves thus put to
so unsightly a purpose. Yet if the optics were in no
case transformed, translated and transmuted as
suggested, it is assuredly difficult to indicate where
they might or might not have been. There were
vast numbers behind the Prince who held their
beads in a perfectly rigid position, and they neither vast numbers behind the Prince who held their heads in a perfectly rigid position, and they neither stirred them nor appreciably moved them. Now, if the eyes of these same important postures of the congregation kept up a steady fire of glances at the Prince's scalp, it would not be strange if there were some effect. Witness—there were two fires—cross-fires—lateral fires and fires from the pulpit, which spoke of the dangers of the endiess ones below. What a hazardous and unseemly position for Prince Arthur! Still he stood it bravely, and the glances of the eyes distilled through three thousand minds, all of which at that moment wondered what the Prince thought, did not prevail against him. And what did he think! Few men are the keepers of other men's faculties, or have any great share in their activity; still the assertion is ventured that the Prince only wished that he was like every-body on the lootstool. Surely such a feeling must sometimes be

sometimes be

A COMFORT TO ROYALTY.

His gracious mother, the Queen, in her beautiful description of her travels through Scotland, when she disguised herself and threw off the robes of an elevated caste, disclosed with what pleasure a relief from exalted dignities and stately honors comes ubon the soul. Francis Joseph, of Austria, in his mean-derings through France under the incognitio of Frankenstein, also napply relates an agreeable and valuable experience. Prince Arthur has visited the United States with as

LITTLE OSTENTATION, perhaps, as any other person of tutled distinction who ever entered the Union. His habits are democratic, his dress simple, his tastes are easily gratufied, and he is a gentleman by feeling as well as education.

The Prince was attired in a light spring overcoat,

The Prince was attired in a light spring overcoat, were a stylish beaver, mixed trousers, and in the minor details was up to the outlines of the day. He sat in an easy and unconstrained position and followed the services with securacy.

THE EXERCISES began with the processional hyinn sixty-four, and the morning prayer followed, read by the Rev. Dr. Oglivis. The service then continued with the Temple choir, London. The Litany (Russian) was sung in order by the Rev. Dr. Vinton, with the responses in voice by the choir. The anthem, "The Grace of God," was becautifully executed. Of all the pleces the

of Edward Lindig deserves praise, and was appre-

clated by every cultivated ear. The ante-commu-nion service was sung by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, and was a feature of the exercises. During the exe-cution of these parts Prince Arthur went through all the forms of

and gave close attention to wnat was transpiring, others did not come to do likewise. They put on their store clothes, not to hear the instructive periods of ins recor, but to see the Prince of the period. Consequently there was a lack of the usual fervor in the ritual.

riod. Consequently there was a lack of the usual fervor in the ritual.

THE SERMON

THE SERMON

THE SERMON

Was preached by the key. Morgan Dix, who, after ascending the pulpit, selected his text from Matthew xxxv., 10. Referring to the bearing of the words of the text as enunciated by Christ, the reverend gentleman went on to preach a practical discourse upon the use and abuse or neglect of the talents, exhorting his hearers to pay more attention to the weifare of their souls and to live useril and prudent lives. If a man had no acknowledged insents then he stood beyond the application of the text; but if he had them, it was his duty to see that they lead him into channels that were in keeping, with the Saviour's cause of earth. It was the boast of all people of this country, young and old, that its mission among the nations of the earth had been remarkable, that its progress may been wonderful, that its history abounded with inventions, discovertes and great enterprises; that it had a beneatch system of public schools, with lotty standards of law, medicine, literature and art, and that it was presperous and great. Every one conshered nineed mappy in helping to this result, and creditably, fee. But how in religion? Did the young men from the universities graduate into spheres of Christian useful neas? Did they go forth in the cause of the Caurca? Did they give active support to the kingdom et universities graduate into spheres of Christian useful to the their kingdom of the future? It was hardy true that they performed these duties, and yes these duties were imperative—they constituted the obligation of every member of society.

He carresties ether kingdom of the future? It was hardy true that they performed these duties, and yes these duties were imperative—they constituted the obligation of every member of society.

He carresties ether kingdom of the gound an eloque at sermon.

duties in the matter, and crossed with the offertory.

The exercises then proceeded with the offertory.

Chorus "And the giory of the Lord," from the "Messiah"—Handel. Ext came the

COMMUNION SERVICE,

by E. J. Hopkins, in A, and Cakin, in B flat. The

choral music was under the direction of Mr. A. Mossier, organist and choirmaster, and was extremely

fine, executed with unusual skill and very correctly

accompanied. All the movements were performed

in symphony and without any offensive ma
takes. At

in symphony and without any offensive matakes. At

THE GREAT ORGAN

Mis John P. Morgan preaded. He played several intricate pieces with line effect. He rendered the processional hymn, "God Save the Queen," and fer the closing voluntary, the second movement from the second organ sonata, in B flat, by Mengelssons. As a whole the music was as good as Trinity has had for a long time. Some of the most diffusion had for a long time. Some of the most appropriate were given in good taste.

One of the best features of the service was the alternate playing of the great and onoir organs in the commanion service by their respective organists, who handled their instruments with a fine appreciation for correct intervals of time.

A LARGE GROWD

was gathered outside of the church, owing to the announcements in the morning papers that Prince Arthur would attend. Perhaps there were 0.000 he people present. They were mostly of the créme of the middle classes, and all wore their most extensive outlits. Some personning from the upper classes were mingled among the crowd, and could be detected by having garments which touched the outlines of an accurate fit. Beavers were pienty, but black coats predominated. By half-past twelve the throng fgrew large. Its presence in the vicinity was a magnet which touched the siand, Just before the services terminated the front door of the church swang open and a young genteman stood in the doorway and passed down the open ranks to reach the street. "Arthur!" "Arthur!" "That's he," and kindred crites tore the atmosphere—but it was not he. The crowd laughed, and the young gent, having enjoyed a moment of royal honors, disappeared in the crowd. Another candidate, another

BOGUS PRINCE,
who was a good-natured Hiberman servant made
her appearance likewise.

who was a good-natured Hiberman servant made her appearance likewise.

"In Prince, boys, the Prince!"
Biddy turned around, turned scarlet, vermilien, erimson and carmine, and rushed frantoaily in all directions; she found a nook and meisel into \$2. Seven minutes transpired and his koysi Higheese appeared. He led the was. His distinguished com-pany tollowed. In the broad daylight his charac-teristic features were very striking and revealed to

pany ioliowed. In the broad daylight his characteristic features were very striking and revested to every eye the amisbility of his nature, the trankiness of his disposition and the simplicity of his bearing. He is very pleasant to observe, and has evidently not been spoiled. He JUMPKO HIS CARRIAGE, followed by his suite, and the horses dashed off at ten miles an hour. The crowd ran after him, and over 1,000 pair of heels were pattering ever the pavement in chase of the fleeing party. But the horses were too much. He was soon a good distance up Broadway, and the crowd had made little headway on a forced march. The "square" was broken, "break ranks!" followed, and the united throng became as a

Came as a Wisderness Of Guerillas.

Nothing was left about the battleded but the reflection "Such is a Royal Scion," and this relic was placed in captivity by the Herald reporter.

The Prince dined at one. In the aiternoon has stroiled out for a walk, believing in the healthful exercise.

was crowded with pedestrians, and such another day for walking has not been known in this cut during the present season. Ladies with blooming cheeks, elegant little figures and handsome costumes flooded the promenade. Crowds followed the Prince, greeted him with pointed glances, and others made audible remarks about his person—none, however, of a discourteous nature. After returning he remained

INDOORS
for the remainder of the day. And thus endeth his
public and private devotions on Sunday. The Prince
will positively attend
THE PRENOR THEATRE TUESDAY
to see the "Grande Duchesse "France" to see the "Grande Duckesse," and his box is engaged and is being decorated. He will leave the play at ten o'clock and proceed to Delmonico's actend the ball—distant only one block. The /#.c at Delmonico's will be conducted on a scale of greek spiendor, worthy of the Prince and the occasion.

FOREIGN ART MOTES.

Prince Narixkine has renounced his collection of pictures, perhaps the most valuable, at least that has ever been possessed by one person, and pretion is so remarkable that we annex an extract with the approximate value of each picture:-A. Robert de Hooge, value \$31,400; the portrait of Senator Muffel, by Albert Durer, \$16,000; "The Hay Harvest," by Wouverman, \$12,000; portrait of an old woman, by Rembrandt, \$11,000; four negro heads, by Rubens, \$8,000; "The Fisherwoman," by Gerard Dow, \$10,000. The long catalogue is filled

Gerard Dow, \$10,000. The long catalogue is filled up with productions from the brushes of artists such as Teniers, Batily, Troyon. Brascussat, Beilange, Isabey, Daschamps and Rousseau.

The number of persons who visited the National Museum in the Paiazzo Podeata in Fiorence during the year 1809 figured up to 8,699, the entrance fee being one franc. In the museums of Uffizz there are generally 100 copylists daily at work. The picture that is mostly copied is that of Fra Angelo da Fiesole, with its surrounding of angel musicians. It takes eight days to copy an angel property, and the prices when finished range from twelve dollars to sixteen dollars each. Among the most assiduous copyists there are eight or ten ladies. The number of copies annually produced only amounts to 300. The picture of the Virgin, by Raphael, is the most patronized, but only six can be finished in the course of the year, as it takes two months to complete a good copy. The it takes two months to complete a good copy. The artists register their names ten and twelve years in advance. The majority of the copylists are Italians, then follow the French and Germans. Engish

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Hamburg mail steamship Allemannia will leave this port on Tuesday for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office

at twelve o'clock noon. THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europevill be ready at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents

An Indelible Blemish.—Nothing will Restore the skin to its original fairness after it has been turned of a copper color with hair dyes. Yet none of them will produce the rich, natural hair shades brought cut by the use de PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, a preparation clear and transparant, and which does not

America.—Restorer America, for the Hair, or restoring the natural color of the hair it has no equal.

Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best is the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory it Bond street.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye. - Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Aster House.

Fine Gold Repeating Watches, which strike the hours, quarters and minutes. GOLD CRONOMETERS, For sale by Geo. C. Ailen, Importer, 415 Bacadway, one door below Canal arrest. Jobbers-See Our Stock of White Shirts and get a price list.

KEEP MANUFACTURING CO., 44 West Eroadway.

Royal Havana Lottery .- Prizes Paid in Gold.

The Lungs are Strained and Racked by persistent Courts, the general strength wasted and an incur-ble complaint often established thereby, JAYNE'S RX-ber complaint often established thereby, JAYNE'S RA-PEGTURANT is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds, and szerts a bounded of the Pulmonary and Broa-chial Organs. Sold effect where.